

## WILL BE A FINISH FIGHT IN OHIO

ROOSEVELT AND FORAKER CAN-  
NOT COMPROMISE NOW.

Voices Would Not Stand for Any Sort of Deal—Scarcely Bound to Be Satisfied—Roosevelt's Interference Resented, but Everybody Speaks Well of Taft.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—This Ohio fight must go on, no matter who is smashed in the end.

That was the decision reached to-day by President Roosevelt's friends and by Senator Foraker's friends.

There have been all sorts of efforts to bring about a compromise. All have failed. Gov. Harris has tried it, Senator Dick has tried his hand as peacemaker, and so have others of equal importance in this Republican political machine of the State.

Some have suggested that Senator Foraker forego his Presidential aspirations, relying on the Legislature to be elected a year from now and return to the United States Senate. Others have suggested that President Roosevelt should not fight Senator Foraker for the Presidential delegates, and in return Secretary Taft could succeed Senator Foraker at Washington.

All of these suggestions have been rejected on the ground that the Republican voters of the State are not accustomed to being delivered in that fashion.

Politicians from other States are here looking over the ground. They remark that Republicans all over the country are interested in the outcome of the Ohio contest. These politicians say this struggle in Ohio represents President Roosevelt's second effort as a constructive politician. They recall that the President's first effort as a constructive politician was in his own State of New York, when immediately after his election in 1898 he began to build a Roosevelt organization.

## HISTORY OF A MACHINE.

These politicians, in no unfriendly spirit to the President, but merely as political historians, recalled that as a result of the President's first efforts as a constructive politician the Republicans of New York lost last fall their majority in the State assembly. Gov. Hughes, who, if creditable political testimony is to be relied upon, was saved from defeat by the conservative Democrats, but then it was admitted by these visiting politicians, that the President and his friends in New York State were unfortunate in that they were compelled to confront the results of the odious Odell administration.

In Ohio, in the judgment of these visiting politicians, President Roosevelt, in his second effort as a constructive politician for a personal organization, will be called upon to confront a widespread feeling that while the President, by tradition and custom, had a perfect right to take an active interest in the political affairs of his own State, he has no inherent right to attempt to enter the State of Ohio or any other State, except his own, in his efforts to build up a personal machine. Already, according to these politicians, who have investigated the subject, the Republicans of Ohio are becoming restive over what they call foreign interference in their affairs.

## AN ASSERTIVE CONSTITUENCY.

The Republican constituency of the Buckeye State is remarkably assertive, and this is proven by the present circumstances as well as by past political events. Senator Dick, when he said at Akron the other day that while the contest between Roosevelt and Foraker came off just now, the President would win, that by June, 1908, the feeling would be just the other way, either expressed a wish which was father to the thought, or he was banking on an experience of twenty-five years with the Republican voters of the State. Whether it was one, or the other, Senator Foraker came out flatfooted to-day and declared: "I will surely win this contest. When I returned from Washington after the session, I found everything in the air. Gradually the situation changed. Now I am convinced that I will surely win this fight."

Sensor Foraker based his statement, he said to his visitors, on the reports of Republicans from all the counties who had called upon him. Senator Foraker also said that he based his statement on the contents of hundreds of letters which are pouring in upon him every day from Republicans all over the State.

These letters, according to Senator Foraker, protest against President Roosevelt's efforts to name for them a Presidential candidate. No one of Senator Foraker's visitors has made, and in none of the letters which he has received, is there the slightest criticism of Secretary Taft. The Republican visitors and the letters when they are made of Secretary Taft, speak of him in the highest terms.

The burden of the complaint is that Republicans of Ohio are not accustomed to having anybody, not even a President of the United States, interfere in the affairs of their political household. Just how far this sentiment, which is a distinguished observer was willing to predict to-day.

## THE HUMBUG STAGE REACHED.

The humbug stage of the fight, according to Senator Foraker's friends, has been reached, and to them it was so by a statement of Representative Theodore E. Burton to the effect that hereafter President Roosevelt in handing out Federal appointments for Ohio would do so "solely on the ground of fitness and merit. Federal appointments should not be permitted to neglect their primary duties for the sake of furthering political plans in which they may have some concern."

Sensor Foraker had a laugh over that as he read the statement to some of his callers. Senator Foraker pointed out to his visitors that the Foraker-Dick people who held Federal office had been appointed because of their fitness and merit, and that this fitness and merit were misinterpreted by President Roosevelt decided to come into Ohio and attempt to smash the Foraker-Dick organization.

Sensor Foraker and Senator Dick in the present controversy remind one of the two clowns in a circus who with their backs to a wooden wall, are being bedded by razor edged blades thrown at them by a skillful juggler. In this instance the razorlike blades are the Ohio Federal appointments which are being thrown at Foraker and Dick by President Roosevelt.

The history of a recent Ohio Federal appointment was gone over to-day. It came from the Foraker camp. Some two or three weeks before the close of the last session of Congress, this history asserts, a law was passed authorizing the appointment of an additional United States district judge for the Southern district in this State. Senator Foraker and Senator Dick and eleven Congressmen from the Ohio delegation recommended the appointment of Judge John J. Adams, who had served most acceptably a full term as judge of the Circuit Court of Ohio. Judge Adams stands high in the profession. He is universally respected

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176 Broadway, New York.  
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both by the people and by the bar of the State.

## PLEASED EVERY ONE BUT ROOSEVELT.

When it was announced that the Senators had recommended him there was universal commendation of the selection and not a paper in the State, Democratic or Republican, criticized it, but all with one voice praised the selection. Notwithstanding this universal commendation of Judge Adams the President delayed making an appointment and announced that he had been told that the Senators had made a bargain with Judge Adams at the Dayton convention, where they promised him the judgeship in consideration of his delivering to them the vote of the Fifteenth Congress district, in which he resided.

The story was promptly contradicted by Dick and Foraker, by Judge Adams, by Representative Dawes and everybody whose name was mentioned in connection with the affair. Senator Foraker told the President that he had not in ten years had any talk with Judge Adams on any question of a political nature and that he had no recollection of having even seen him at the Dayton convention. It was established to the satisfaction of everybody that the whole story was a falsehood, made out of whole cloth without any excuse for it whatever.

Notwithstanding the story it was thus shown to be a falsehood, the President declined to appoint Judge Adams, and waited until after the Senate adjourned and then appointed John E. Sater of the Columbus bar to be judge. The Constitution provides that the President may fill vacancies that occur during the recess of the Senate.

A constitutional question thus arises on top of the ugly political question that is involved. This vacancy did not occur during the recess of the Senate. The office was created by an act of Congress some two or three weeks before the Senate adjourned. It was not filled during the session of the Senate, but was purposely allowed to go over until after the Senate adjourned, so that the Judge, who Mr. Roosevelt must have foreseen could not be confirmed, could go on the bench and become engaged in the work of a Judge before the Senate would be in session again next December.

## FORAKER DIDN'T CALL HIM "JUDGE."

No one knows what the Senators will do, for neither one has said anything, but it is significant that when Judge Sater called on Senator Foraker when he was recently in Columbus the Senator called him Mr. Sater. Of course, this may have been only because he had not yet officially learned of his appointment. But, it was added by one of those in the Foraker campaign, it is because of such pettiness as this in politics that a strong feeling of resentment against the busybody character of the present Administration is gradually taking possession of the minds of all Republicans throughout the State.

Another example, the Forakerites say, of the same sort of attention to little things was furnished when on the day Senator Foraker made his speech at Canton the President appointed Ralph Tyler, a colored man, to be the auditor of the Navy Department, the idea being to emphasize in connection with the Senator's speech, of which the President had read an advance copy, that he was giving some attention to the colored man.

On top of this, the Forakerites say, was the putting out at the same time of an interview with Representative Nicholas Longworth, in which at great length he set forth the reasons why the Republicans of Ohio should support Secretary Taft for the Presidency. When Foraker's attention was called to the interview and he was asked what he had to say in regard to it he curtly replied that he had not read it, for the reason that he did not think it important to pay any attention to what Mr. Longworth said, and that he had no time to waste on him.

"All this shows," an eminent Ohioan said, "that so far as Senator Foraker is concerned he is not afraid to speak his mind, even about the son-in-law."

## BURTON AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

It has been declared over and over again that if President Roosevelt wins the fight

against Foraker for the Presidential delegates, and if the Republicans elect a joint majority of the Legislature a year from next fall, Representative Burton is to be Senator Foraker's successor at Washington. A new light was put upon this prospective situation to-day by the friends of President Roosevelt and those of Senator Foraker, not forgetting the adherents of Secretary Taft. By no possibility, these people agreed, could Representative Burton succeed Foraker in the United States Senate, for the reason that Mr. Burton territorially is out of the running. His home is in Cleveland, forty miles from Akron, the home of Senator Dick. Senator Foraker's successor, in the event of his defeat, it was said, must come from the southern part of the State. It would be contrary to all political usage for the two United States Senators of the State to come from the same territory.

As a matter of fact, in the event of Senator Foraker's defeat the Republicans, it was declared to-day, would look either in the direction of Charles P. Taft or Representative Nicholas Longworth or some other southern Ohioan. It was said by the Roosevelt men, the Foraker men and the Taft men that territorially speaking Representative Burton would have to wait and take Senator Dick's seat, which may be vacant on March 3, 1911.

## TAFT SILENT ON POLITICS.

Secretary Taft's friends in this city said to-day that he would make no political utterance on his short sojourn here from Saturday until Wednesday. Speaking of Secretary Taft's visit to his friends, an investigation of the sentiment of all classes of Republican voters in Cincinnati suggests that a recent remark of Samuel G. Blythe, president of the Gridiron Club, and a conspicuous and experienced political correspondent, is not inappropriate. Mr. Blythe said that if politicians were to be judged as a class, which would be unfair, they could be reckoned as the stupidest class in the country. This remark, after rambles about this town, could be supplemented with the statement that some politicians are so stupid as sometimes not to be scientifically selfish. It is not necessary for any politician, Republican or Democrat, to tell the sentiment of Cincinnati for Secretary Taft. It is everywhere. The business men like him and he is known to everybody, rich and poor as Will Taft. There is a genuine and an unlimited fondness for him and yet Cox, Hynicka and Hermann, in control of the Republican county organization, hesitate to endorse Secretary Taft for the Presidency as part of the Mayoralty campaign.

These three local political chieftains say they want to defeat Mayor Dempsey for reelection next fall and get back again for their friends 3,000 jobs which they lost two years ago. They are not, it is asserted, even scientifically selfish, but on the contrary they are utterly stupid when they insist about endorsing Secretary Taft for the Presidency and thus appropriating the Secretary's popularity in his home city for their local ticket.

## LIKE RECENT NEW YORK SITUATION.

Whether these three local political chieftains like Secretary Taft personally has nothing to do with the question in the judgment of distinguished observers, but they should grapple Secretary Taft and his popularity in this vicinity to their local ticket with hooks of steel.

The situation in Cincinnati is almost identical with that in New York city in 1905, when Tammany refused to nominate Jerome for District Attorney. It was conceded that the Tammany men, and also that if Tammany had put Jerome on its ticket and appropriated his popularity Mayor McCallan and the whole ticket would have been elected by between thirty and forty thousand, and that Mr. Hearst, thus overwhelmingly defeated, could not have come up in 1906 to plague the Democratic State organization, or in 1908 to worry the Democratic national organization. There wouldn't have been a recount bill at Albany, and furthermore, there would have been every probability of the election of a conservative Democrat for Governor of New York State last year.

## ENGINEERS' CLUB MOVES.

Now in its New Home, for Which Andrew Carnegie Helped to Pay.

The Engineers' Club moved into its new house at 32 and 34 West Fortieth street yesterday from the old Coleman Drayton house at 374 Fifth avenue and last night had a housewarming, at which not fewer than twelve hundred men were present. The new house with the lots on which it is built so far has cost nearly a million dollars. Andrew Carnegie gave the club \$450,000 to help the building. The new club house itself added \$175,000, after paying \$220,000 for the property.

The club house stands on the south side of Fortieth street overlooking Bryant Park. The Public Library. It has a front of 50 feet and runs back 100 feet. It is connected with the Engineering Building in Third street by a bridge. The new club house is twelve stories high. The front is of brick and wood trim. The interior is a simple classic design. The three first stories are of marble. Above them are six stories devoted to bedrooms that are of red brick. Above the bedrooms are the dining room, the kitchen, and on the twelfth floor is the kitchen. There is an open roof garden and a large swimming pool.

The club has 1,750 members and there are 250 on the waiting list. At last night's house warming there were present men from sixteen different countries, representing as many societies.

The Engineers' Club is now about twenty years old. For the last ten years it has occupied the house at 374 Fifth avenue, where breakfast was served for the last time yesterday morning.

## CASSIDY WINS CLUB ELECTION.

Defeats Bernal Faction in the Protracted Contest in Queens.

Joseph Cassidy won in the election of the Democratic Club of Queens last night. The affair was pulled off not like its several predecessors but according to the rules of the game as laid down by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court. Three commissioners whom the Justice had appointed superintended the balloting and there was none of the disorder that characterized recent attempts at an election there.

The commissioners were James B. Graham, who was secretary to Gov. Odell, Hugo Hirsch, a lawyer, and ex-Judge Hurd of Kings. They listened to all of the protests and divided the protested from the unopposed ballots as they were cast. At 10:30 the police cleared the hall and the count was made.

Cassidy headed his own faction as candidate for president of the club, and Thomas F. Conroy was the candidate of the Bernal people. At 12:30 this morning the Commissioners announced these figures:

	Cassidy	Conroy
Unopposed ballots	12	12
Protested ballots	12	12
Totals	24	24

Cassidy's majority, 12. The Commissioners will make a full report to Justice Dickey.

Fred C. Dunlap to Head Philadelphia's Filtration Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—It will be officially announced to-morrow that Fred C. Dunlap, once assistant engineer of the Bureau of Filtration, under ex-Chief John W. Hill, and now employed in the water department of New York city, has been appointed to fill the place of Major Cassius E. Gillette, chief of the Filtration Bureau, who has resigned.



## Men's Suits at \$20

Here are new Spring Suits that will find favor with the best dressers. The modeling is expressive of the latest trend of fashion, and the fabrics are of a class far beyond the usual in texture and design.

## Wm. Vogel &amp; Son

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## DENOUNCE ADIRONDACK GRAB

MEETING OF PROTEST BRINGS  
OUT PLAIN TALK.

Merritt Bill Only Another Effort to Undo Adirondack on State Lands, Says J. G. Agar, Measure Desired by Wood Pulp and Paper Interests, Stoddard Declares

An indignation meeting was held in the main room of the Museum of Natural History last night under the auspices of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

The meeting aimed to arouse public sentiment against Assemblyman Merritt's Adirondack water storage bill, now before the Committee on Rules in Albany, and to show that if passed the measure would open the way for commercial enterprises to ruin the water supply and waste the forests of the Adirondacks.

Vice-President John G. Agar in introducing the speakers said:

"The problem to be solved by the people of the State of New York in regard to the Adirondack and Catskill forests is the same one which has come to European nations and is now before the United States Government—that is, how shall we treat the products and the forces of the forests so that they may be used in the present and conserved for the future."

"Always there have been and there are now individual and local business interests which seek to use the forests and their products in such manner as to consume them. These interests rob the lands of their timber and then the powers of nature operate and by floods rob them of all their fruitfulness of soil and water. The measure of the protection afforded to forests by nations is a fair measure of their advance in the higher civilization."

The proposition before us now of the adoption of the Merritt-O'Neil resolution to amend Article VII, section 7 of the Constitution of the State, is an effort to undo any restraint upon the use of the forests of the State.

Charles Sprague Smith gave some interesting stereoscopic views of European forests and showed what was being done abroad to preserve them.

Prof. H. S. Graves, director of the school of forestry of Yale University, said in part:

"This State has already inaugurated a wise policy of public ownership of land and its example is being followed by many other States. The State has a second line of work, the assistance to private owners, but little has as yet been done in New York; relatively not as much as in Massachusetts and Connecticut. This is proper, for your first duty is to establish an adequate forest preserve and properly protecting and managing it."

These funds are commercial assets, and if you do not heed to draw on them some day you will find it is therefore of great importance to watch over them and conserve them against that day of need. This should be appreciated, because otherwise some sacrifice to present demands for timber or water which may seriously affect the usefulness of the preserve of the future."

As I understand the situation, you are asked to amend your Constitution so as to permit the construction of storage reservoirs on State land, thereby using some 17,000 acres of timber land for the purpose of accomplishing this which has been developed to accomplish this is to construct the water works and maintain them at the expense of the beneficiaries. This is doubtless a practical scheme in the standpoint of the beneficiaries, but I fail to see how it is practical from the standpoint of the State.

R. S. Stoddard, the Adirondack writer and lecturer of Glens Falls, N. Y., had this to say about the Merritt-O'Neil amendment:

"The hills are sick with the sins of the lumberman and we are advised that storage reservoirs will correct the evil. They would correct the evil by the use of the water in applying their remedy they ask the privilege of making other uses, and permission to dig out other bits of healthy flesh in the construction of damming the river to the favor of the lumberman."

The lumberman, the pulpwood man, the rapier-making man, the dynamo man—their interests are the same."

Who are the public advocates? Paid agents of the woodpulp and lumber interests in the Legislature and elsewhere, newspapers with space to sell wearing lumber and lumbering tags with the plea of local advantage."

## DODD IDENTIFIES HIS SILVER.

Capt. Price Tried for Weeks to Find Owner of \$3,000 Worth of Loot.

Allison Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J., a member of the Essex county Grand Jury, went to the Bronx detective bureau yesterday and identified \$3,000 worth of silverware for which Capt. Price had been trying to find an owner for several weeks. Mr. Dodd said that the silverware was stolen from his house on the night of March 12.

While in a subway train two weeks ago Capt. Price caught sight of two women who had been arrested frequently. He followed them to an apartment house at 817 Longwood avenue, where they lived. There he found Dutch Oscar Risland, known also as the lone burglar, who recently finished a term in the penitentiary for burglary. Risland was arrested, and when the house was searched the jewelry was found.

The women say that Risland confessed that he stole the silverware and declared that neither of the women had any hand in it.

## W. N. YOST REARRESTED.

He is Held on New Charge of Trying to Bribe Meyer-Haywood Juror.

Butte, Idaho, April 25.—On the ground that the affidavit of Juror Wagner was insufficient District Judge Yost to-day dismissed the case of W. N. Yost, charged with attempting to influence a juror on the Meyer-Haywood case.

## WORKING ON UTILITIES BILL.

So Many Defects Discovered That It May Not Be Reported Next Week.

ALBANY, April 25.—One of the Old Guard Senators says that one of the reasons for delay in fixing the date for the adjournment of the Legislature is because Senator Page did not have a sub-committee named to help draft the changes in the public utilities bill. While it had been expected that the bill would be such shape that it could be reported in its amended form to the Assembly on Monday night, to-night it looks as if the task of getting the bill in shape will occupy most of next week. The Governor wants the bill in such shape that it can be championed by all of his friends who believe in it. This will make the odds show their real purpose in trying to amend it.

Gov. Hughes refuses to consider any change in the bill that provides for the insertion of a broad court review and limits the power of removal to the Senate. These are practically the most important changes that the opposition insists shall be made, so that the light on the bill will be made to make those amendments.

So hastily was the bill drawn by Senator Page and Assemblyman Merritt that the number of errors and imperfections discovered are surprising to the friends of the bill. Many technical changes have had to be made to prevent the intent of the various sections from being misconstrued, and to such an extent it is necessary to correct doubts that may arise that those in charge of the bill have had to call for additional help in getting it in the form desired. It has also been discovered that there were several matters overlooked that would impair the efficiency of the bill should it ever become a law. One of the most glaring defects discovered is that in regard to penalties. The bill provides that the penalties shall be collected in a civil action and a jury to determine what the penalties shall be. This, it is contended, would practically nullify any attempt to enforce orders, for in a civil action it would have to be shown that the monetary damage sustained. Consequently the provision of the interstate commerce law, making the penalty a criminal action with the power of fixing the amount of the fine lodged with the Judge, is to be inserted in the bill.

A thorough reading of the bill brings to light the fact that the State has no power to give the commissions the power to fix lighting rates.

## BROKEN RAILS ON STEAM ROADS.

State Commission Finds There Were 3,014 Breakages in the Last Three Months.

ALBANY, April 25.—The State Railroad Commission to-day announced the result of its recent investigation into the question of breakage of rails on the principal steam railroads of the State. The annual number reported during the last winter and the announcement of several accidents resulting from this cause brought about the investigation at this time.

The commission has found that during the three months ended March 31 there was a total of 3,014 breakages on the principal steam lines of the State, as compared with 800 such breakages during the corresponding three months of last year and 1,331 during the corresponding three months of 1905.

It is considered remarkable in view of those figures that there was not a greater increase than was noted in the number of accidents on the railroad lines resulting from such broken rails. The matter, together with the detailed statistics gathered by the State commission covering each separate line in the State, was presented to the American Railway Association, which is holding its convention in Chicago at present, and has been requested to take up the matter for discussion and action by the various railroad managers.

It is expected that the convention will investigate the causes of the greatly increased number of breakages and arrange that the State will have a view to discovering whether the alarming number of breakages is due to methods of manufacture or the metal composition.

## GOV. HUGHES BACKS GEN. ROE.

He Says They Acted in Entire Harmony in Regard to the National Guard.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Hughes to-day gave out the following statement:

"I greatly regret that statements have been made in the public prints to the effect that Governor Hughes and General Roe had been in disagreement over the National Guard. The public statements to which I have referred are unjust, and it is only fair to say that there was entire harmony as to the conclusion reached and that there is no friction between Gen. Roe and myself."

## FOR A BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

Albany Chamber of Commerce Favors Meeting to Discuss Utilities Bill.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Albany Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to communicate to the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce its views that it is advisable to hold a conference of the business organizations of the State for the purpose of considering the public utilities commission bill now before the Legislature. Such a conference is to be held in Albany under the auspices of the local organization.

National Roosevelt League Incorporated.

ALBANY, April 25.—The National Roosevelt League, with principal office at 44 Court street, Brooklyn, was incorporated to-day in aid of securing the nomination by all parties of Theodore Roosevelt to succeed himself as President of the United States and to organize leagues for this purpose in every State in the Union. The directors are Bela Tokaji, William K. Boyes, J. P. Berg, Maurice Nathan and Paul Krueger of Brooklyn.

Adaptable to any business—their persistence makes a compelling appeal.

## Electric Signs

The most modern, up-to-date and effective advertising. Insistent, persistent salesmen telling your story to the passing throng when they are in an especially receptive mood. The

## Edison Service

Supplies the latest and best form of advertising. It simply means an extension from the inexhaustible electric wires of The New York Edison Company—wires which run past every door—available alike to the user of a single small sign and for the largest electric sign in the world.

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Near 11th Street  
And enjoy a Glass of

Stuyler's DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM SODA

Served at Tables  
in our  
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Candies Unequaled

## MACY'S

Due to Adverse Weather Conditions This Season, We Are Very Much

## OVERSTOCKED

Are making sharp reductions on seasonal and desirable lines throughout the store. Participate in the unloading—to your great profit.

Cluett  
SHIRTS

FOR THE MAN WHO WANTS SUMMER COMFORT COMBINED WITH APPEARANCE AND LONG WEAR

MANY STYLES IN WHITE AND EXCLUSIVE FANCY PATTERNS.

ASK FOR CLUETT SHIRTS AND LOOK FOR THE CLUETT LABEL.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.  
MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

## 2 CENT FARE BILL ADVANCED.

It Prohibits the New York Central from Charging More Than Two Cents a Mile.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Senate to-day ordered to a third reading Senator Boyce's bill prohibiting the New York Central Railroad from charging more than two cents a mile for a ride over any portion of its tracks. This is the first time in many years that a number of legislators have become familiar with what the railroads were charging, for in the old days passes were numerous.

The fare from Albany to New York is \$3.10, though the distance is only 140 miles, when one buys a magazine book, yet the company charges for 100 miles, and then charges 10 cents for crossing the bridge connecting Albany with Rensselaer. It has been found that by buying a ticket from Albany to Poughkeepsie and from Poughkeepsie to New York city 26 cents can be saved.

When the bill was taken up to-day in the Senate Senator Davis of Buffalo said that by buying a ticket from Buffalo to Rochester and from Rochester to Albany 25 cents could be saved. Senator Hinman objected to the advancement of the bill. He thought this was one of the matters that the new public utilities commissions would have to determine.

"Can any one tell me we will ever see a public utilities bill passed?" asked Senator Boyce.

## MARVIN SUSPECT RELEASED.

Attorney-General of Delaware Declares There is No Evidence on Which to Hold Him.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Frank H. Butler, who was arrested in connection with the disappearance of the Marvin boy, was released to-day when brought before a Delaware Justice.

Butler appeared in court at 10:40 o'clock. Only the Justice, the prisoner and Attorney Arley Magee, representing Butler, and State Detective Hawkins, representing the State, were present.

"Your Honor," said State Detective Hawkins, "the Attorney-General directs me to ask for the release of Frank H. Butler, the defendant, because of insufficient evidence."

Attorney Magee told the Justice that Butler had given all possible aid in the search for the boy and that if at